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FRIDAY
APRIL 25, 1952

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages
PRICE: 100 PRUTA
VOL. XXVIII, No. 7245

Furs J. Wolf
The Name of Authority in FURS
1 King George Ave., Jerusalem, Tel. 5433

Column One By David Courtney

THE Germans are thick-skinned and resilient. We had better be careful or they will move once again from defeat to authority over all Europe. That is not an exaggerated warning. The Prussians after Jena and Tiltz made a phenomenal recovery and rose through Stein and Hardenberg and Humboldt to Bismarck. After 1918 they were stimulated to a new and vigorous nationalism that led to Hitler and the imposition of the German authority over the whole of Europe. After 1945 their recovery, in spite of the division of the country into two and the presence of the Occupying Powers on their soil, has been just as vigorous. In many respects they are better off today than Britain or France, and their star has only just begun to rise. It is a tarnished star but bodes ill for that very reason.

THE countries on the East and West borders of the present Germany have seen the star rising and are conscious of what it bodes. That is why the Russians want to unite the country in return for its neutralization. It is why the French have felt it necessary to persuade the Americans and the British to include in the NATO statutes a guarantee against the secession of any one member of the Atlantic Organization: that is to say against the secession of Germany, who once upon a time was as well thought of by the same Western Powers as now, and then seceded from the League of Nations to go her own way. There is not the slightest reason for supposing that the Germans of today will be any more loyal to the Atlantic community.

THE British Government has already given to the European Defence Community the kind of guarantee that the NATO members are now being asked to give each other. The British guarantee was published last week along with inspired comments in the London newspapers to the effect that the guarantee was not to be taken too seriously, its purpose being mainly psychological.

IN any case, neither the British guarantee nor any guarantee now likely to be added to the North Atlantic Treaty will make the French feel happy about the re-arming of Germany. It is now clear that Germany's re-arming is to be free of all restrictions and limitations except those imposed, at least in principle, on other countries of the European Defence Community. Short of a successful conference on Germany, based on the Russian proposals — and that is extremely improbable — the resurgence of a powerful military instrument in Germany is practically assured. To mitigate its effect, a series of guarantees against the resurgence of German nationalism and aggressiveness is now being worked out. It is impossible to feel confidence in any such system, however useful it may be in persuading anxious parliaments to ratify the treaty which gives Germany her chance.

Tel Aviv, April 25.

Special Powers To Meet World Crises—Truman

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — President Truman justified his seizure of the U.S. steel mills comparing the present emergency with various international crises including those in 1945-46 arising out of the Aserbajan dispute, the Yugoslav threat to Trieste, and the Berlin blockade in 1948.

The U.S. was able to meet these, he claimed, by virtue of the emergency powers vested in his President. Addressing his weekly press conference, the President described as "nonsense" the charges in the press about his alleged design to seize the press and radio in addition to steel.

The President revealed to newsmen hitherto unpublished details of Soviet duplicity during his explanation of the use of the emergency powers. He informed them that he had sent an ultimatum to Generalissimo Stalin to get Soviet troops out of Persia during the Soviet-Persian dispute, Aserbajan in 1945-46 and in the same period had warned the Yugoslavs against action on Trieste.

Only the rapid use of emergency powers, he claimed, had frustrated Soviet designs on Greece and Turkey, and the Berlin blockade. Mr. Truman said the U.S. now faced a similar emergency and that the Government was trying to prevent the U.N. armies in Korea from being "shot in the back." That could only be done by all-out production of steel and other essentials.

Higher Prices The U.S. Government today approved an increase in steel prices of nearly three dollars a ton — one quarter of what management says they needed to meet wage increase demands. The President's office formally confirmed that the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy — made up of representatives of industry, labour, agriculture and the public — had decided that the wage increases recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board were "within the established pattern."

MEETING WITH P.M. Members of the Board of Governors of the Haifa Technion met with Prime Minister David Ben Gurion in Jerusalem yesterday to discuss the plans for a "Technion City" at Tira-Harmel.

NO NEWS ON BOGDANOV TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Foreign Ministry today had no official news of the expected arrival of Mr. A. Bogdanov, Bulgarian Minister to Israel, who was due to have come by plane last night but failed to do so. It was learned unofficially that the new Minister may arrive on Sunday.

4,000 March In Mapam Protest

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — About 4,000 workers marched through Allenby Road here this afternoon in a Mapam-sponsored demonstration against the Government's New Economic Policy. Among the demonstrators were members of the Israel Communist Party, who shouted slogans demanding an "Independent Israel without Orders from Moscow."

U.S. Aid Bills Still Before Committees

By Jesse Zel Lurie POST Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee adjourned yesterday until Monday without taking the expected vote on the Foreign Aid Bill. Senator Fulbright proposed selective decreases of different percentages for each area according to its special needs. He is supported by a minority of the committee, the majority of Senators favouring an across-the-board reduction. Owing to the lack of a quorum, the committee adjourned until Monday, when, in all probability, an across-the-board cut will be made.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is moving much slower. It has continued its hearings in executive session all week of State Department and other witnesses and is still far from a vote. An indication of the extent of the cuts the House Committee is preparing was given in an attack made yesterday by the Committee Chairman, Mr. James Richards, of North Carolina, on Mr. Averell Harriman, Foreign Aid Administrator, for continuing in his job after announcing his candidacy for President. Asked what he intended to do since Mr. Harriman refused to take his advice and resign as Mutual Security Director, Mr. Richards said:

"The committee will take care of him. There will be a wholesale attack on him. I don't want to do it in his vehicle. The mood of the House in this election year may be judged by its having cut almost five billion dollars recently from the hitherto sacrosanct defence appropriation and its refusal to reconsider the cut, despite President Truman's assertion that it was endangering the country's security."

Finance Talks with U.K. At Decisive Stage

POST Correspondent
LONDON, Thursday. — A decisive turn is expected in the Anglo-Israel financial talks which must now either terminate or result in agreement on some form of official guarantee to Israel's principal oil suppliers in the Sterling area. Nothing fresh has emerged recently from the informal discussions on German reparations. A meeting was held yesterday between Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Dr. P. Shinnar and Dr. G. Josephat, prior to Dr. Goldmann's departure for Israel.

TRANS-DESERT I.P.C. PIPELINE COMPLETED

KIRKUK, IRAQ, Thursday (Reuters). — Construction of the Iraq Petroleum Company's giant 75 cm. trans-desert pipeline has been completed, six months ahead of schedule, with the joining up of the last lengths of the pipe this week. The 805 kilometre pipeline — from Kirkuk in north Iraq to Banias, Syria, on the Mediterranean coast — will convey 14m. tons of crude oil a year and has cost 42m. sterling to build. The first consignment of 15,000 tons of this oil is due at Fawley Refinery near Southampton this week-end.

More Iraqi Leaders Arrive in London

LONDON, Thursday (UPI). — Jamil al Midfa'i, President of the Iraqi Senate, and a former Foreign Minister, Muhammad Fadil Jamali, arrived here by air today, to join Nuri Said on his visit to Spain next month.

Citrus Export Season Comes to End

HAIFA, Thursday. — The last citrus shipment of the season — 60,000 cases for Britain — left in the a.s. Sycamore today. This season 2,370,000 cases of citrus were sent through the Port compared with 2,748,000 cases last season. The fruit was sent to 16 different countries.

Israel-type Villages Exported to India

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITM). — "India is learning from Israel's experience and is planning to set up hundreds of co-operative villages similar to those in Israel," according to Mr. Abraham Philipus, who left by S.A.S. today. Mr. Philipus is an Indian village and town planning expert who has made extensive surveys in a number of countries under the auspices of UNESCO. He spent eight days in Israel.

Indians Who Left Want to Return

Many of the former immigrants who returned to India recently have asked the Jewish Agency to bring them back to Israel, an Agency spokesman disclosed yesterday in Jerusalem. Two boys even threatened the Agency in Delhi with a hunger strike if they were not returned to Israel. Reading from a letter received from Mr. S. Schmidt, the Agency representative in Bombay, the spokesman said that members of the group, which numbered over 100, also asked the Agency to "forgive" them for having caused a disturbance. The difficulty of returning to their jobs was one of the reasons given for the request.

Another Group Going

Another group of about 40 Indians now in Israel will be returned shortly. It will be the last group whose return passage the Agency will pay. The spokesman also announced that from January through March of this year, 9,100 immigrants had arrived, compared to 14,816 that had come during the last three months of 1951.

Water Rates Doubled in Jerusalem

The right-wing, majority coalition in the Jerusalem Municipality pushed through a proposal last night doubling the water rates as of last April 1 from 150 prutot a cubic metre to 300 prutot.

2 Harvest Stations Opening in Negev

Two harvest stations are to be opened in the Negev on Sunday by the Field Crops Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. They will be at Masul (Imara) and at Ahad-Am (Fatija B.).

MAC Teams Will Study Harvest Disputes

A decision to rush an Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission team, accompanied by surveyors, to the site of any border dispute connected with the harvest was reached yesterday at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem. Colonel Eliezer L. de Rudder, of the U.N., participated in the meeting.

After Midnight

About 170 musicians convulsed at Jackson prison in Michigan, one of the largest jails in the world, yesterday, agreed to and their revolt which started on Sunday night.

Arab Fishermen Caught After 'Routine' Fire

An Arab fishing vessel, containing four Arabs, which violated Israel territorial waters, was captured on Wednesday afternoon near Gaza. It was announced yesterday. A second Arab vessel managed to escape. It was said. Earlier in the afternoon, an Israeli fishing vessel had come under fire from batteries on the Gaza shore, it was said. An Israeli border police vessel, which rushed to its aid, met the two Arab fishing vessels. The police report said that both ships captured south of Migdal Ascalon were towed along the coast to Jaffa. It was learned in Tel Aviv yesterday. The four Arab occupants of the boat were detained at the Lydda headquarters of the Border Police.

Shot by Infiltrators

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — When the watchman of a village in the North spotted infiltrators trying to steal cattle from the orchards and to drive them away, the infiltrators opened rifle fire on him, hit him in the left arm and made off. The watchman, Emanuel Nuriel, was taken to the Schweitzer Hospital here. This was the fourth recent attempt by Syrian infiltrators to steal cattle or horses from Israel's frontier settlements.

Cooperation in Locusts Fight

With the locust threat continuing, the Plant Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture is maintaining contact with the Army, police and agricultural settlements in all parts of the country. Inspectors and wardens have been appointed in all areas and settlements to act in case of a locust invasion. In the absence abroad of the head of the Plant Protection Department, Dr. Y. Pelleg, Mr. Ephraim Yulea, head of the Quarantine section of the department, has taken over the preparations for the anti-locust fight. Mr. Yulea led the war of locusts in Western Palestine and Trans-Jordan in 1929.

Spanish-Egyptian Cultural Pact Ready

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuters). — The Egyptian Cabinet approved the draft of a cultural agreement with Spain today, and empowered Foreign Minister Abdel Khaled Hassouna Pasha to sign it, together with Sr. Artajo, who arrived here today.

STUDENTS FIGHT MARAUDERS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A group of students who toured the southern Negev a week ago were fired on by a small gang of Arabs. One student, Dan Nacht, was slightly wounded in the leg and was down north as soon as the group reached Elath. The attackers were driven off by the students, who were armed.

ISRAEL FLAG

FROM AND TO THE U.S.A.
AA. ABRAHAM GRATZ will lead in New York from April 30 to May 6.
AA. HENRIETTA SZOLD is expected to arrive at Tel Aviv on April 28.
AA. MEIR DIZENGOFF on her way to the U.S.A.

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U.K. Yields To Egypt on Sudan

LONDON, Thursday (UPI). — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden outlined new proposals for the solution of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute to Ambassador Amr Pasha tonight at the Egyptian Embassy. He is reported to have given the Ambassador a new list of British proposals, and that these would be presented formally after Mr. Eden has had an opportunity to hear the Ambassador's reaction to them. There are reasons to believe that the proposals include the recognition of King Farouk's title over Sudan, prior to full-scale Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations, which would however exercise no influence or be able to restrict any ultimate status the Sudanese people might choose.

SUDAN SCHEME STILL IMPRECISE

By George Lichtheim POST Correspondent
LONDON, Thursday. — The first phase of the Anglo-Egyptian talks is ending. The differences between the Cairo Embassy and the Sudan Government have been smoothed out and within a few days Amr Pasha will be handed a draft compromise scheme about the Sudan for submission to his Government. Yesterday's lengthy discussions between Mr. Eden, Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General of the Sudan, and Sir Ralph Stevenson, Ambassador to Cairo, while Amr Pasha was simultaneously seeing Sir James Bowker, seem to have resulted in a provisional agreement on major points. These include eventual consultation with the Sudanese, the precise form of which is not yet certain. In the meantime constitutional development in the Sudan will slow down sufficiently to reassure Cairo that Egypt's case is not being prejudiced.

HILALI FORMS OWN PARTY

The Egyptian Premier is reported to be organizing a new political party which he will personally lead. The party will include former Wafd M.P.'s who support Hilali's present aspirations to cleanse the government machinery from corruption. A substantial number of former Wafd M.P.'s have demanded that the Secretary-General of the party, Seraj al-Din, should be dismissed from his post and replaced by the former speaker, Abdul Salam Juma'a Pasha. A royal decree has been issued in Cairo, according to Cairo radio, providing for heavy punishment to anyone who tries to contact political detainees without permission from the authorities. It is reported from Baghdad that Nuri Said, the Iraqi Premier, now visiting London, will attempt again to mediate between Egypt and Great Britain.

TUNISIANS SENTENCED

TUNIS, Thursday (Reuters). — Sixteen Tunisians were sentenced by a Tunis court yesterday to prison terms varying from one to three years and fined 50,000 to 200,000 francs on charges of unlawfully possessing arms.

CeDe's chocolate
The Leading Export Quality
MAC Teams Will Study Harvest Disputes
A decision to rush an Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission team, accompanied by surveyors, to the site of any border dispute connected with the harvest was reached yesterday at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem. Colonel Eliezer L. de Rudder, of the U.N., participated in the meeting.

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THE PRESIDENT AND OFFICERS OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF ITS ZOAH HOUSE
TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1952
4 P.M.
9 Rehov Rosenbaum, Tel Aviv
Benj. G. Browdy President
Fred Monosson Chairman, ZOAH House

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER
Forecast: Fair, warm and dry in the hill region. Outlook for Sabbath: Warm and dry.

The Haifa Hospital's pathology laboratory was broken into on Wednesday night and a specimen valued at IL100 was stolen by a thief who used a skeleton key.

Twelve automobiles valued together at IL200 were stolen from the past three days from the Golan Heights, some of which were parked outside the company's station in Golan Heights.

Considerable quantities of forest water have been found in the Arab hills near Haifa.

Tenney workers employed by the Haifa Municipality in the Golan Heights are striking, demanding pay increases and improved social benefits.

Sponder Book Based On Case Histories

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—A series of Youth Aliya case histories is to be the basis of a travel book on Israel to be written by the British poet, Mr. Stephen Sponder, who has just concluded a five-week tour of the country.

Commenting on Youth Aliya's methods of bringing children of diverse backgrounds together, Mr. Sponder, who is leaving by EL AL tonight for Athens, told The POST that their example could be followed in other countries by the British Commonwealth and by the U.S. "to get over racial difficulties."

It was regrettable, the poet thought, that children so knit together should be divided by the political education they later received.

Though he had noticed in the towns a feeling of "disillusionment after the first flush of victory," Mr. Sponder said that he had found a great faith in the country among persons who believed in the idea of Israel.

"Those very persons troubled by real economic difficulties still believe they'll get through."

He said that he had discerned here the possibility of English and Israel poets collaborating to translate Hebrew into English. "My impression is that it is translated very well," Mr. Sponder said.

Evidence from Chicago For a Case in J'lem

A request to the competent court in Chicago to record testimony for a case to be heard here, was issued by Jerusalem Magistrate E. Mack yesterday.

The plaintiff, Mr. Y. Feldman, suing Mrs. D. Cohen for the return of his apartment, has applied to the Magistrate's Court to have Mrs. Cohen's son, who is in Chicago, give evidence. The Court allowed 30 questions, including those of the plaintiff, of the defendant and cross-examination.

The request of the Magistrate will be transmitted to American authorities after passing through the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and an Israel Consulate in America. The response will travel back through the same channels.

Mr. Y. Bank represents the plaintiff.

PETAH TIKVA MA'BARA STRIKE ENDS

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday (ITM).—The strike at the northern base ended last night, when the ma'barim committee announced that the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department had promised to arrange a proper water supply.

The ma'barim residents had declared a strike to protest against the faulty water supply which forced them to fetch water from taps a long way from the camp.

Ghetto Memorial IN TEL AVIV

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—At a memorial meeting for the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, held here last night, Dr. A. Heller, chairman of the Association of Polish Jews, appealed to the Government of Poland to allow emigration to Israel of members of dispersed families.

Other speakers were Mr. I. Greenbaum, Mr. Y. Hoffman, Dr. A. Rols and Mr. Aniel Cukerman, a leader of the Ghetto uprising.

Gov't Blamed For Economic Ills

HAIFA, Thursday.—Although aware of objective factors, such as the ingathering of the Ediles and the disproportion between immigration and the influx of capital, I cannot absolve the Government from the responsibility for most of the economic ills, the president of the Haifa Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Z. Nathanson, told the annual general meeting here today.

"The hostile bureaucratic attitude of Government offices towards all economic bodies has aggravated the objective difficulty and inflation, has worked as a result," he said.

The NEP was not based on any new ideas and took no account of the Government's previous economic failures, Mr. Nathanson charged. Foreign currency control had not stopped the flight of capital whose owners had despaired of the Government's fairness.

It is time that the Government considered the stabilization of our currency. Three different exchange rates are no substitutes for stabilization, he said. The Prime Minister had announced the dismissal of 1,000 officials, but we demand also greater efficiency from those who remain.

Some achievements There were some achievements, he said, such as the progress of the Kishon Project, although many experts doubted its need, and believed that the money should have been spent on the expansion of the existing port.

The Mayor's work for the town's cultural, educational and economic life was also praised, however, the Municipality not to overburden Haifa's citizens with high development taxes, but to cover development expenditure by long-term loans.

Commenting on the reform of the country's economic life, the general meeting urged the Government to modify the income tax, which he believed could not be increased. It also demanded that the Ministry of Finance should start operation, that the formation of a Public Export Council be expedited and that the authority of Government officials in Haifa be increased to spare businessmen the waste of time and energy on trips to Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or Jaffa for affairs that equally could be handled in Haifa.

The meeting also called for the construction of a modern airport near Haifa for the appointment of a Chamber of Commerce representative to the Town's Council and the early development of Mt. Carmel and the Town's beaches as a tourist attraction.

20 P.C. of Population Lives In Abandoned Arab Homes

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—About one fifth of the Israel population now lives in houses administered by the Custodian of Abandoned Property and a third of the country's land is being leased by him for cultivation, Mr. Mordecai Schattner, the Custodian, told the press here today.

The department was, thus, the largest single agency that came into contact with immigrants, one third of whom now lived under its supervision.

Of the 1.5m. dunams which had been leased out this year, priority had been given to Arab refugees who had to leave their old homes in Israel and houses in other parts of the country. Speaking on the disposal of the property vested in him, Mr. Schattner said that 1m. dunams of land had been purchased by the Jewish National Fund and another million soon would be bought by the Fund. As for other property, the only legal purchaser was the Development Authority, he added.

On the problem of abandoned citrus groves, the Custodian emphasized that 34,000 dunams were now tilled by his Department, with the area having increased from 18,000 dunams of fruit-bearing groves in 1949-50, to 24,000 dunams in the current year.

This year the department expected to provide a million working days for the maintenance of the groves, but it lacked equipment, Mr. Schattner said. "Strange as it may seem, in this respect we are being discriminated against by the Government which did not allot to the Custodian's groves as much of the American loan as was given to private growers," he added.

First Meeting Of Haifa Port Probe

HAIFA, Thursday.—The also man enquiry commission into Haifa Port problems, headed by Mr. Ya'acov Solomon, a local advocate, has already held its first meeting when the commission's agenda and work methods were fixed.

At a press conference here this morning, Mr. Solomon emphasized that the members would be "neutral" and not necessarily try to defend the bodies they represent.

The terms of reference of the commission are: to examine the organization of work in the Port and its improvement; to examine the security in the Port, as regards thefts and damage to cargo; and to make recommendations on the improvement of work morale and on the creation of an atmosphere of devotion and full responsibility for work.

Some 40 Government, public and private bodies with interests in the port have been asked to send memoranda to the commission by May 7. On the basis of these memoranda, the number of witnesses to be called will be determined.

The first witnesses will be heard on June 7. Sessions will be held four times a week, and it has not yet been decided whether the press will be admitted, whether a commission on each day's proceedings will be issued. The committee hopes to present its report within a fortnight after all evidence has been gathered.

CHILD INJURED BY ARMY LORRY

HAIFA, Thursday.—A five-year-old boy, Victor Prasad, was knocked down and had his leg broken by an army lorry yesterday morning while crossing the street near his parents' home in the Baka's quarter of Jerusalem. He was given first aid treatment by the Magen David Adam.

Elizabeth Schumann Famed Soprano Dead

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters).—Elizabeth Schumann, the leader singer, died in New York last night at 63 after an illness of some weeks. She had lived in the U.S. since the annexation of Austria in 1938.

She was particularly beloved for her interpretations of Schubert and Mozart lieder in the intimacy of the drawing room or small hall, and her interpretations of roles in Mozart and Richard Strauss operas were world famous. She was a direct descendant of Henriette Sonntag, one of the great sopranos of German music.

Engaged by the Metropolitan Opera House she made her U.S. debut in 1916 in the role of Desdemona in Verdi's "Otello." She was also a vocal soloist in the U.S. in 1921 and 1931.

'KOL HA'AM' CASE DROPPED BY STATE

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITM).—The charges against "Kol Ha'am" the Communist daily, and its editor, Mr. Zvi Breitstein, for libelling a police officer, were withdrawn in the District Court here today at the request of Mr. A. Gornitzky, District Prosecutor.

The paper had been sued for publishing a report on February 21, 1952, that a police officer, Yehoshua Shalevsky, had been responsible for the death of Shmuel Munkovsky.

Screens will be shown at noon today in Jerusalem.

POISON IN STOMACH

A post-mortem on the body of Josef Schneck, who was found dead in the German Colony in Jerusalem on February 25, revealed that his stomach contained poison, Mr. Ra'anan Silver, the Jerusalem Coroner, said yesterday. He added that no data was found which could throw light on the cause or the reason for his death.

A chemistry student at the Hebrew University, Schneck was preparing to go to America for advanced studies before his death. (ITM)

NOTICE

For health reasons the visit of ALBERT and EISEN BASSERMANN has been postponed until the autumn. Reservations will be made valid, but persons wishing to cancel will have their money refunded at the office of the MUTUAL AID SOCIETY (SOLIDARITY WEEK) Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem. See Sunday, April 27 from 12 noon. Tuesday, April 29 from 12 noon.

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A chemistry student at the Hebrew University, Schneck was preparing to go to America for advanced studies before his death. (ITM)

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20 P.C. of Population Lives In Abandoned Arab Homes

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—About one fifth of the Israel population now lives in houses administered by the Custodian of Abandoned Property and a third of the country's land is being leased by him for cultivation, Mr. Mordecai Schattner, the Custodian, told the press here today.

The department was, thus, the largest single agency that came into contact with immigrants, one third of whom now lived under its supervision.

Of the 1.5m. dunams which had been leased out this year, priority had been given to Arab refugees who had to leave their old homes in Israel and houses in other parts of the country. Speaking on the disposal of the property vested in him, Mr. Schattner said that 1m. dunams of land had been purchased by the Jewish National Fund and another million soon would be bought by the Fund. As for other property, the only legal purchaser was the Development Authority, he added.

On the problem of abandoned citrus groves, the Custodian emphasized that 34,000 dunams were now tilled by his Department, with the area having increased from 18,000 dunams of fruit-bearing groves in 1949-50, to 24,000 dunams in the current year.

This year the department expected to provide a million working days for the maintenance of the groves, but it lacked equipment, Mr. Schattner said. "Strange as it may seem, in this respect we are being discriminated against by the Government which did not allot to the Custodian's groves as much of the American loan as was given to private growers," he added.

First Meeting Of Haifa Port Probe

HAIFA, Thursday.—The also man enquiry commission into Haifa Port problems, headed by Mr. Ya'acov Solomon, a local advocate, has already held its first meeting when the commission's agenda and work methods were fixed.

At a press conference here this morning, Mr. Solomon emphasized that the members would be "neutral" and not necessarily try to defend the bodies they represent.

The terms of reference of the commission are: to examine the organization of work in the Port and its improvement; to examine the security in the Port, as regards thefts and damage to cargo; and to make recommendations on the improvement of work morale and on the creation of an atmosphere of devotion and full responsibility for work.

Some 40 Government, public and private bodies with interests in the port have been asked to send memoranda to the commission by May 7. On the basis of these memoranda, the number of witnesses to be called will be determined.

The first witnesses will be heard on June 7. Sessions will be held four times a week, and it has not yet been decided whether the press will be admitted, whether a commission on each day's proceedings will be issued. The committee hopes to present its report within a fortnight after all evidence has been gathered.

CHILD INJURED BY ARMY LORRY

HAIFA, Thursday.—A five-year-old boy, Victor Prasad, was knocked down and had his leg broken by an army lorry yesterday morning while crossing the street near his parents' home in the Baka's quarter of Jerusalem. He was given first aid treatment by the Magen David Adam.

Elizabeth Schumann Famed Soprano Dead

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters).—Elizabeth Schumann, the leader singer, died in New York last night at 63 after an illness of some weeks. She had lived in the U.S. since the annexation of Austria in 1938.

She was particularly beloved for her interpretations of Schubert and Mozart lieder in the intimacy of the drawing room or small hall, and her interpretations of roles in Mozart and Richard Strauss operas were world famous. She was a direct descendant of Henriette Sonntag, one of the great sopranos of German music.

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STATE BALL

The "creation of a new tradition," a State Ball, was discussed by Mr. B. Coranik, Chairman of the Jerusalem Journalists' Association, over Kol Yisrael yesterday. The Journalists' Ball, attended by High Government officials, is Israel's closest approach.

The radio programme opened and closed to the strains of a song by Lena Horne, star of the Journalists' Independence Day Ball at the King David Hotel on May 3.

Regency Council For Labej

ADEN, Thursday (Reuters).—A Council of Regency has been set up for the Labej Sultanate in South Arabia to maintain law and order, it was reported here.

The Governor of Aden, Tom Hickinbotham, sent troops into Labej on Monday after the ruler of Labej, Sultan Fadli Karim, who is Premier of the West Aden protectorate, had fled across the border into the neighbouring independent Kingdom of the Yemen.

Trouble in Labej started with the mysterious deaths on April 14 of two of the Sultan's cousins, Emir Hassan Ali and Emir Ahmed Mehel.

Sayed Hassan Ali Ibrahim, Yemen's Minister in London, is to call at the British Foreign Office here today to discuss the sending of troops into the South Arabian town of Labej on Monday by the Governor of Aden.

Forged Coupons Found In Jerusalem and T.A.

Huge quantities of forged clothing coupons were discovered recently in several shops in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. It was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Police believe that some shops sold clothing and textiles without demanding coupons and planned to cover the deficit by purchasing forged coupons.

Extensive investigations into the source, scope, and those implicated in the forgery ring have started all over the country, it was said.

LICENCES WITHDRAWN FOR POOR PRODUCTS

The licences of five factories were withdrawn this week for manufacturing inferior products and misusing allocated raw materials. It was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

A fish canning factory was discovered selling fish without canning it. Two sweets factories were closed for using sugar for an inferior product. The other two factories manufactured soap powder and macaroni.

YOUSEF ABU GHOSH RELEASED

Yousef Abu Ghosh, of Abu Ghosh village in the Jerusalem Corridor, was released from Tel Mond prison on Wednesday evening. His 18-month sentence would have been completed in two weeks.

Immediately upon his release, he returned to Abu Ghosh. (ITM)

ARMY OFFICER'S DRIVING LICENCE REVOKED

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITM).—An Army Sergeant was fined IL100 and had his driving licence permanently revoked after he was found guilty in the District Court today of causing the death of an eight-year-old boy through negligent driving. The driver, Sergeant Ya'acov Trachtenberg, knocked down and killed Rahamin Shachmurov in Rehov Saradim here last April.

Sergeant H. Levin told the Court that he had been riding in the truck driven by the accused, who was travelling at 30 kilometres an hour, when he heard shouts just as the driver drove past a motorcycle.

Defence Counsel, Mr. Yitzhak Oren, said that Sergeant Levin was actually in charge of the vehicle, because of his rank, was responsible for the accident, as he had instructed the driver to pass through Rehov Saradim "since he was in a hurry."

Judge S. Kausman said that he was imposing upon an IL100 fine as the accused had a good record for bravery in the Negev during the war.

M.K.'s TOUR NEGEV ELATH, Thursday (ITM).

Members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee arrived here on a tour of the Negev yesterday afternoon. They were accompanied by the Southern District military commander and senior Army officers and were received by the area commander and the local representative of the Arab Authority.

Haifa Cinemas

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THE DESERT HAWK
Youssef de Carlo Richard Oren
ARMON Tel. 4848
ALL ABOUT EVE
Betty Davis, Anne Baxter, Celeste, HOLM
EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mond.
MAN IN IRON MASK
Tos. Wels. Thurs.
DEVIL'S DOORWAY
CARMEL Tel. 2536
SWORD IN THE DESERT
Dana Andrews — Martha Toren
7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
GANIM Tel. 2538
Haifa Premiere
MAN OF TWO WORLDS
Technicolor
Palla Calvo — Eric Portman
6:45, 9 p.m.
u 3:30, 5:30 and 7:30 p.m.
THE DETECTIVES
MORIAN Tel. 4279
WORDS AND MUSIC
Joan Alyn — Jean Kelly
Lena Horne
ORAN Tel. 4817
Sat. Premiere
THE BREAKING POINT
John Garfield — Patricia Neal
AMPH Third week Tel. 4815
ROYAL WEDDING
Fred Astaire — Jean Powell

Jerusalem Cinemas

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Saturdays 2:15, 6

Published at The Palestine Post in 1952.
Published by The Palestine Post Ltd.,
10, Market Street, Tel Aviv.
Printed at the G.P.O.,
Jerusalem.
Subscription Rates: 12 months, 12 N.P.S.; 6 months, 6 N.P.S.; 3 months, 3 N.P.S.
Single copies, 1 N.P.S.
Advertisements: 10 N.P.S. per line per week.
The right is reserved to make changes in the content of advertisements or to suspend them without notice.
Friday, April 25, 1952
Phone 25, 2712, Shaheen 1, 1371

Prices Still Outdistance Wages



By S. Ellahn

THE Government of Yemen has protested to the British Government against its recent intervention in the Persian Gulf. The British Government has refused to accept the Yemeni claim to sovereignty over Bahrain, a British protectorate in the Persian Gulf. Their protests are couched in the correct current phraseology: "sovereignty," "intervention," and "historic claims" are being marshalled by the Yemeni royal house, by Persian diplomats and by the sympathizers they will find in odd places, but it would be a mistake to take their claims too seriously.

During the nineteenth century the British (formerly the Government of India) extended their control over the littoral of the Arabian peninsula. They now control from the Bab el Mandeb, entrance to the Red Sea, to the Persian Gulf. Their indirect role is exercised in the form of protectorates, and agreements with local sultans, sheikhs, and tribal chiefs. They have certainly not done the area harm; they have not exploited it because in most cases there was nothing there to exploit; they had no conflict with nationalists because their was no nationalism.

Their interest was a strategic one — to safeguard the shipping and cable routes from Aden to India and the Persian Gulf — before the oil potentiality of the area became a factor. Their method was to pay small subsidies to sheikhs and sultans to encourage truces in the chronic warfare, and where possible to persuade the inhabitants to overcome their rooted dislike for work and cultivate the wadis, in order to give them a vested interest in peace. From time to time, when internecine warfare became too violent, or when Yemenite tribes crossed the border, the R.A.F. would intervene and drop bombs.

The area has not yet advanced to the stage where it has nationalist movements, though it should not be beyond the ingenuity of Moscow or Cairo to discover them. Without British influence some of its states would fall into Ibn Saud's hands, others relapse into anarchy. Neither the Persians nor the Yemenites have much to offer them. Persia, which lost Bahrain to Arab sultans in the eighteenth century, Persianizes its minorities and starves its majorities. The present Yemenite theory needs more coaching by the Arabs before it can play at irredentism, and still more before it can talk convincingly about human rights.

IT was one of Cleopatra's glamorous attendants, Charman by name, who confessed to the court soothsayer that she loved long life "better than figs" but she didn't shrink from the most moving suicide pact ever carried out on the stage. Long life, after all, what is it? Yet, as if there were not enough countermeasures in the world trying to sell us things, there is a new clique of posturers trying to sell us the secret of certain postures which will relax physical tensions and ensure us long lives. Bernard Shaw, Aldous Huxley and Sir Stafford Cripps have already used the system, but it appears that there are not enough teachers of it to reach the masses. This posture-strutting remains an exclusive thing for the rich, like that famous Tyrian purple dye of old, which was so select that few and far between could wear it. It is not clear whether sufferers from the new postures may enjoy life like their shorter-lived brothers and sisters, or whether relaxation from the prescribed positions brings on a relaxed slumber, whence we see a man sitting bolt upright like a statue of Queen Victoria, or breathing like Captain Webb preparing to swim the Channel, up about the temptation to stick a pin in him, and try to find out by close observation and questioning whether there is any ingenuity in the new regimen.

WHEN hundreds of thousands of Israelis receive their April salaries next week, they will have IL.4,800 more in their envelopes than last month. The IL. 4,800 will represent 50 per cent of the IL.9,600 rise in the C-o-L allowances following a 13 point increase in the index during March. Since payment of the allowance is effective only as of April 15, wages and salaries will remain some distance behind the price increases. It was the intention of the NEP, that wages should lag well behind prices, but some economists now doubt whether the Government will be able to enforce this policy.

Similar doubts were also expressed, directly and indirectly, by some members of the Economic Council this week, while the debate on the new system of price calculations continued. Representatives of the private sector suggested that official prices be based on the prices resulting from free competition, while the collective sector claimed prices should be based on calculations, though not on the present cost-plus system.

The proposals of the private sector sprang from their opposition to any extensive interference by the State in the business life of the country. They also felt, that only free competition could bring efficiency to Israel's industry. The collective sector, on the other hand, had its own good reasons for objecting to competition based on price fixing. They fear that large capitalist factories in the cities can produce more cheaply than smaller factories in the collective settlements. Moreover, and this objection is shared by some Cabinet members — a few large enterprises might come to a "cartel" agreement to eliminate price competition.

Virtual Monopoly
The private sector retorted with the claim that there were industries in which the Haganah had a virtual monopoly, the fact that the Haganah representatives objected to free competitive price-fixing showed that the efficiency of their industries was very low and could be kept going only if competition were light.

Curiously enough, no-one mentioned the compromise solution which was discussed in the Cabinet during the week before announcement of the NEP. The Cabinet had suggested...

Elly says he's glad there were a few days left to work before the Passover holidays and the Independence Day.

gated selecting a typical enterprise in each industry, and calculating the official prices on the basis of its costs. Factories less efficient than the average would have to improve or lose money, while enterprises with a higher efficiency would benefit.

There was, however, one thing which made the debate in the Economic Council almost entirely theoretical: the question of raw materials. Industrialists from both sectors maintained that as long as the Government cannot ensure a steady supply of raw materials, no factory can produce efficiently, and the Government was still very far from being able to promise a steady supply. While the Economic Council was discussing the issue in the second-floor conference room of the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, now in America, was working hard to raise funds to repay the loans and credits due this month and in May and to secure credits for the next few months.

Complete Surprise
Dr. Dov Joseph's trip to America came as a complete surprise even to the highest officials of his Ministry, who learned of it only a few hours before his departure. What happened was that Israel's foreign currency crisis reached a climax, and desperate messages from our representatives in Washington demanded the dispatch of a "son man." There was an urgent conference in Tiberias, where Prime Minister Ben Gurion...

was spending his holiday, and it was decided that Dr. Dov Joseph and Mr. A. S. Hoenen of the Bank Leumi Le-Israel should undertake the mission. Israel's foreign currency crisis has an almost rigid periodicity: twice a year there is a smaller crisis with 7-12 million dollars involved, and twice a year — in September and in April-May — there is a major crisis. The amount of credits payable in April is about 18-19 million dollars and those payable in May about 22-24 million.

Priority for Debts
The payment of these credits, the largest of which is the "open credit" advanced by the oil companies, naturally conflicts with the urgent need for foreign currency for the import of raw materials and food. The Ministry of Finance insists that the payment of debts take priority over all other foreign currency requirements. The fact that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was sent indicates that the securing of funds for food and raw material imports will be his main task.

While the skies were somewhat cloudy over the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture was quite optimistic as to the prospects of local contributions to the nation's food supply. Last week, however, ominous clouds appeared from the East — clouds of locusts — which came from Jordan and settled in the Negev. The Plant Defence Department of the Ministry of Agriculture went to work spreading germs, patrolling the area and alerting the settlements.

The locust danger has just begun and at the moment there is still no indication of its size and of the damage it might inflict. The locusts have spent some time across the Jordan, giving the Ministry of Agriculture time to prepare for the "crossing." The country has been divided into special anti-locust districts, each having its own stocks of poisons and germicides. Police and the Army were also ready for the fight. The next week should show whether we were really prepared or not, and if so, what modern science can do to save the crops.

Two Firsts
There were two "firsts" in the medical field this week: for the first time a course in anatomy was held at the Medical School. The teaching of anatomy, involving the use of cadavers, will be based on a special "Law of Anatomy" to be presented to the Knesset. The opening of this course will enable the return of about 50 Israeli medical students from abroad.

The other "first" was the beginning of clinical experiments with two anti-tuberculosis drugs at the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. One of the drugs, developed in the United States, is believed to be quite effective in preventing the extension of the area attacked by the TB bacilli, but not effective enough to defeat the disease. A similar drug has also been developed in the biochemical laboratory of the Hadassah Hospital will apply the drugs to two groups of patients to study the comparative results.

DANIEL ZION
(Formerly Chief Rabbi in Budapest) will lecture in Hebrew and Ladino (translated into English) on Sunday, April 27, at 7.30 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall, Jerusalem.

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TRUMAN'S SEIZURE OF STEEL PLANTS CHALLENGED Courts May Decide Legality

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON. — THE dust has not yet settled in the violent clash of opinion that has followed upon President Truman's seizure of America's steel plants. For the argument has developed from a disagreement as to whether the President chose the best course to settle the pay and price dispute in the industry to a debate as to whether or not he has exceeded his powers under the American constitution. And when constitutional storms blow up in the United States they often rage fierce and long.

What the President actually did on April 8 was to order the Secretary of Commerce, the amiable and inoffensive Mr. Charles Sawyer, to take over the property of the steel companies (a much larger amount of stock and material than the actual steel plants themselves) in the name of the United States Government. Mr. Sawyer is empowered to operate them, and pay such wages and dividends as he thinks fit. The heads of the steel companies are now merely his managers. Although the text of the President's proclamation implied that the Secretary's powers would be used to keep business running as usual, with normal dividends and profits being returned to their rightful owners, his formal power over the industry is absolute.

This is by no means the first time that the United States Government has taken possession of an industry. What would never be tolerated by public opinion in a semi-socialized State like Britain has frequently happened in the land of free enterprise.

Wilson and Roosevelt
President Woodrow Wilson took over the telegraph lines and an arms plant in the period of troubled labour relations at the end of the first war. President Roosevelt used his power to avert stoppages of work by taking over factories on three occasions before Pearl Harbour and 29 times during the rest of the Second World War. Since the war there have been nine instances, one of which is the railways, which have been operated under the authority of the Army since August 1950.

But the President's action over steel has aroused greater opposition than any previous action of this kind. Perhaps this is due to the size and importance of the steel industry, perhaps to the eloquence of its spokesmen and their friends. The President's critics, whose charges range all the way from political folly and impetuosity to a megalomaniacal desire to set himself up as a dictator in-

clude the steel companies, most Republicans and some Democrats in Congress, and a large part of the American Press, including the influential "New York Times", the "New York Herald Tribune" and the "Washington Post". They criticize the President for the economic implications of his action in that it represents a capitulation to labour which is certain, to end in a new round of higher wages and prices. But they criticize him far more strongly for the constitutional implications of his action. The criticism of the steel companies, who have so far failed to get the courts to wear out an injunction against the President or the Secretary of Commerce, is naturally partisan. But the charges of more moderate people are less easy to dispose of. They are:

1. That the President had no power under the constitution to seize the steel plants and that the general power vested in him by Article two of the Constitution, to see the laws properly executed, does not give him a right to make what is in all interests and purposes new law.
2. That the power as Commander-in-Chief which the President cited and on which President Roosevelt relied heavily does not apply since the President himself has personally stated that this is not a case of war.
3. That power to take over industries was specifically denied to him when Congress recently renewed his special emergency powers.
4. That he has usurped the authority of Congress, a charge which is particularly serious since Congress has already granted power to deal with such a case as the steel dispute, indirectly by more cautious means, in the Taft-Hartley Act.

The President and his advisers have met these charges with remarkable insouciance. They maintain that the President's obligation under the Constitution to protect the national well-being gave him a clear right to seize the steel industry, since such well-being would be demonstrably harmed by a stoppage in that industry. Specifically the duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed", made it imperative for him to do so, for with a steel stoppage much of the defence production legislation introduced since Korea would fall apart.

Jefferson and Lincoln
They point to precedent — "Jefferson, of all Presidents the one most anxious to limit the powers of the executive branch, had no specific authority other than the constitution for the purchase of

Louisiana from Spain. Lincoln had no authority other than the President's general powers to issue the proclamation which emancipated the slaves at the beginning of the Civil War."

To ask Congress for special authority to deal with the steel dispute would have involved weeks of delay, as would the application of the Taft-Hartley Act, during which time the steel workers would have had no pay, the companies no profits and the nation no steel. What they are saying is that the President has a reserve of prerogative power like the King of England, and that he has used it wisely and well. Their opponents deny both assertions.

It is probable that the steel dispute will have been resolved and the companies returned to private ownership long before the legality of the President's decision can be tested by an action in the Supreme Court. If Mr. Truman's action is upheld by the Courts or even if it is never specifically refuted, he will have added to the precedents of his predecessors one which enormously increases the already vast powers of the President of the United States.

CORRECTION
The name of the author of the article "Patterns for New Times" (April 18), is Z. Prygo, not Z. Prygo.

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Festivities on Independence Day
For the eve and night of Independence Day this year the Vaad Lema'an Hachayal (The Soldiers Welfare Committee) is arranging all kinds of festivities in the towns and the military camps — under the banner

THE NATION'S TIES OF FRIENDSHIP WITH AND CONCERN FOR ITS SOLDIERS—THE BASIS OF ITS SECURITY
Among other events, a big Garden Party will be held, in cooperation with the Municipality of Ramat Gan, at the King David Garden in Ramat Gan, — entrance by invitation only. Here, as at all the other events, the greater part of the evening will be devoted to singing, music and dancing, to create an atmosphere of high spirits suitable for such a great occasion.

The Garden where the Ball will be held will undergo a complete transformation before Independence night and well-known craftsmen will contribute their talents and knowledge in preparing attractions for this special event. Buffets, entertainment centres and exhibitions will be spread all over the garden, and a restaurant will be set up where supper will be served to the guests. A stage for the entertainers and others for dancing will complete the picture. Gay coloured lights and a fireworks display will mark the passing of day to night and will illuminate the whole town.

In addition, there are many surprises in store for the guests in the form of all kinds of prizes donated by Jewry abroad and brought specially for this Ball.

FRED MONOSBON, of Boston, who is here with Mrs. Monosbon, has offered an original gift to the Vaad Lema'an Hachayal — To an Israeli citizen, a FREE TRIP to AMERICA INCLUDING A THIRTY (30) DAY STAY AND FREE TOUR to the holder of the lucky ticket.
In this way Mr. and Mrs. Monosbon wish to express their good wishes in celebrating with us our Fourth Anniversary of Independence and at the same time the greetings of American Jewry on this Independence Day.

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Haifa: 6 Rehov Balfour Beth Khen 13 Carmel Boulevard
Tiberias: Beth Hachayal
Nathanya: Havard Lema'an Hachayal
Beersheva: Beth Hachayal

Readers' Letters

NOT CONSERVATIVE
To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — I noticed in various instances that the French daily "Le Monde" is described in your columns as a "conservative" paper.

I am a regular reader of "Le Monde" and should like to point out that this is inaccurate. "Le Monde" is an independent paper, objective as a rule, and open to every opinion consistent with this principle of objectivity. On those subjects, however, on which "Le Monde" expresses its own views, the paper is, in fact, much nearer to "left centre" and even has socialist tendencies.

Failure to see this point may be due to the fact that "Le Monde" took over the assets of the former French paper "Le Temps" (and this was indeed a Conservative paper) after the French Liberation, while retaining its layout, style and method of presenting information.

It may be worthwhile mentioning that an attempt by certain Conservative circles — at the end of the last year — to wrest control of "Le Monde" from its present editorial staff failed in a most spectacular way when the whole personnel joined forces with the management in opposing the Board of Directors and even succeeded to bring about changes in the composition of the Board.

Yours etc.
MOCHIE CATANE
Jerusalem, April 20.

OUT OF LUCK
To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — Last week, towels were again available in Haifa, and again working women could not profit from this distribution.

Distribution starts in the morning and the housewife queues up and gets her two towels. There is no indication in her points book or identity card that she has received them and when there are other distributions, she can get towels again.

I suggest that the linking system now in use for food-stuffs be introduced for textiles, so as to ensure a fair share to every citizen.

Yours etc.
"WORKING WOMAN"
Haifa, April 16

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To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — To avoid further loss of life and limb to people stepping off moving buses, a prescription is cheap and easy: an automatic switch pushed in by the closed door and connected with a bright red light on the dashboard. One inch of open door space is enough to close the circuit and instantly warn the driver. "Checker" taxis have them, so what's the difficulty?

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THE Fourth Memorial Ceremony IN REMEMBRANCE OF FALLEN AIRMEN
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Transport: 1. A No. 15 "Hankasher" bus, will leave at 10.30 a.m. from Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem — opposite Bet Ha'am.
2. Airforce vehicles will transport participants from the junction of the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem and Castel roads from 11 a.m.

Notice
THE PUBLIC IS INVITED to the 1st. DRAW OF THE MIFAL HA'PAYIS SERIES 1952/3
on Sunday, April 27 at 4 p.m. at the ANRON CINEMA, Jerusalem.
The ceremony will be broadcast over "Kol Yisrael." Entrance free.

NOTICE
Several cases of winning numbers being misinterpreted in the press and resultant misunderstandings have been recently reported to the MIFAL HA'PAYIS. It is brought to the attention of all purchasers of Mifal Ha'payis tickets, that special posters with the results of the draws are officially issued after the draws take place. In accordance with the conditions printed on the back of the tickets the numbers printed on these posters are the only official results of the draw.
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BIG FOUR MEETING WILL NOT SOLVE WORLD PROBLEMS

No Magic Formula for Peace

By SEBASTIAN HAPFNER

LONDON.

THE suggestion of a personal meeting between Marshal Stalin, the American President and the British and French Prime Ministers has been raised periodically since the war, and a number of popular hopes and dreams have become attached to the idea. Many people seem to feel that the chances of agreement on a peace settlement are automatically heightened to the level at which the Great Powers are represented, and why time the possibility of a "Big Four" meeting is mentioned there is a flutter of hope in many countries.

This hope has again been aroused by Marshal Stalin's hint that a meeting of this kind might be "possibly useful" by the advocacy of such a meeting on the part of the Indian Ambassador in Moscow after his interview with Marshal Stalin, and by Mr. Winston Churchill's statement that he would welcome such a meeting if conditions were favorable. It is, however, hard to find much justification for expecting a "Big Four" meeting this year, and it is also difficult to see that such a meeting, if it were arranged, would by itself hold much prospect of a change in the world situation.

In 1952 there is the particular obstacle of the Presidential election in America. The Truman administration has for practical purposes become a caretaker government, whose mandate must be considered limited to the routine continuation of established policies. If a meeting of heads of government is to be arranged, America must clearly be presented by her freshly elected President, and since he would obviously need a minimum of "run-in" time in his office, this excludes any possibility of a Big Four meeting for at least a year.

their somewhat hectic jollity.

But however that may be, the circumstances with which another Big Four meeting would have to deal are in any case radically different from those of 1945. Then the Big Three (as they were then) could guard themselves as masters of the world; their enemies were facing certain defeat and entirely dependent on them. Now other Powers are again on the map and cannot be left out of negotiations which affect them. Even in the broadest terms any European understanding, to mean anything at all, would have to include France and Germany and any other Asian one India, Japan, and China; and any more detailed arrangements would have to be concerned with a host of smaller Powers whose interests would be affected.

In 1945-46 the Big Three started from the basis of an existing alliance; the attempt to enliven this alliance by leading figures made some sense. Now Russia and the Western Powers face each other as personal relations, even close personal relations, are impossible. It is, however, hard to find much justification for expecting a "Big Four" meeting this year, and it is also difficult to see that such a meeting, if it were arranged, would by itself hold much prospect of a change in the world situation.

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circumstances in any particular case, he is quite able to do so without personally participating in a conference.

renewal by Russia of the veto on procedural questions during the San Francisco conference of 1945, the withdrawal from Paris in December 1946, and the raising of the Berlin blockade in 1948, were all in taking the oath before giving evidence.

Five U.S. congressmen are investigating German or Russian responsibility for the mass murder of 6,000 Polish officers in the Katyn forest near Smolensk during the war.

When asked to take the oath of allegiance to his new position as German ambassador to the United States, Dr. Heinrich Heimann, U.S. Secretary of State, defined as "the building up of positions of strength which can be recognized as such by the Soviet Government," once these positions have become both irreducible and unshakable, their ratification through international treaties is still a technically intricate task with which ordinary diplomacy should be quite capable of coping. As long as there are no mistakable positions of strength and the balance of power remains uncertain, there is no personal magic which can overcome the sharp conflicts of policy now existing between East and West.

At Hearing

FRANKFURT, Thursday (Reuters). — German witness Hans Blass started the "Katyn" inquiry here yesterday by shooting out his arm in taking the oath before giving evidence.

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COMMUNITY TRANSPLANTS A SYNAGOGUE

Italian Jews Loyal to Tradition

By ROBERT BERGMAN

FOURTEEN-year-old David Casuto mounted the 250-year-old Almemar of Jerusalem's newest synagogue and began to intone the Sabbath evening service. Representatives of some 30 families of the Caplany Italian community followed the young "cantor," responding with a chorus of "Amen" from time to time or, in subdued voices, joining him in the traditional Italian synagogue recitative.

About a third of the way through the service, the synagogue was thrown into darkness as the electric company began implementing its new program of brief electricity stoppages in various parts of the city. David continued the service without so much as a missed word and, by heart, led the congregation through the remaining prayers. In the darkness, one could feel an unmistakable glow of pride throughout the synagogue as the worshippers pressed the boy's hand and passed slowly beneath the inscription on the exit: "Not in haste do we go."

At David's Bar Mitzvah last year, a proud bystander was the late Prof. Umberto Mohe.

David Casuto, the lad's distinguished grandfather and under Nazi influence, David's father was shipped off to an extermination camp — one is not known — and his mother came to Jerusalem, where the latter served as a nurse. On her way to Mount Scopus in the Hadassah convoy of April 12, 1948, Mrs. Casuto was one of the 76 killed in the tragic ambush at Sheikh Jarrah. Professor Casuto was until his death last December, father, grandfather and teacher to David. Living with his grandmother and in constant touch with his uncle, Casuto carries on the distinguished family name and keeps it a factor in the congregation which his grandfather helped found.

Friday night was only the third service in the new quarters in the Ma'ale School.

Most striking is the intricately-wrought wooden archway which hangs the silver eternal light — a concession to modernism in that it has been electrified and a concession to temporality in that it is now subject to electricity stoppages. The arch, with its beautiful dressings and Torah scrolls, the latticework of the women's chambers and the benches which line the walls brought from the little synagogue of Conegliano Veneto, often piece by piece, the synagogue was shipped to Israel. Some were damaged during customs inspections at Haifa Port. Craftsmen, lovingly pieced the parts together, linked section with section and recreated a synagogue. Painted glass windows were fitted into the casements at the Ma'aleh School; and on the walls were the same pious religious poems which decorated the walls of the synagogue in Conegliano Veneto.

deep Zionist roots. The difference between the Italian Jews here and in Italy, members of the congregation will tell you, can be explained as a type of "natural selection." Those who immigrated to Israel were those who had always been the leaders of the Jewish communities or their active members, those with the knowledge of and love for tradition. Their Judaism and Zionism were two sides of the same coin.

The spiritual leader of the synagogue is its rabbi, Prof. Eliaz Samuel Aronson, whose active assistants include his son, Dr. Menahem Aronson, Nachson, Dr. Leo Levi, Mr. George Pirani, Dr. Renzo Tomassini, and Dr. Augusto Levi, the Tel Aviv attorney. The congregation has worked out an agreement with the authorities of the Ma'aleh School whereby the synagogue will be at the disposal of the school's pupils for worship each Monday and Thursday. Dr. Leo Levi, who has recently returned from a prolonged stay in Italy during which he recorded on tape over a thousand Italian synagogue and Jewish folk melodies, voices the belief of Italian Jews when he says, "Just as our liturgy is based on the Geonic period, so we feel that the source of our liturgical music is also the music of the Palestinian synagogue of that age."

PAGE FIVE

ISRAEL'S BEDUIN

Neger Nomads Becoming A Museum Piece

By GIDEON WEIGERT

MOST of the places once inhabited by Arabs have entirely different appearance today than they did four years ago, but the administrative centre of Israel's Beduin still looks much as it once did. The Beerseba, occupied years ago by Aref Bey al Aref, who was District Officer for Beerseba and official in charge of the 60,000 Beduin, is now used by the Israeli Military Governor, Michael Hanehgi, who has been in charge of Israel's Beduin since the birth of the State.

On the wall opposite the Governor's desk is the framed report of a census, conducted by Aref Bey, indicating the division of Palestine's Beduin into tribes and sub-tribes. But the problems faced today by different character than those with which Aref had to deal.

The 12,000 Beduin now living in the Neger are divided into five sub-tribes, and fractions of tribes: the "Tarahim," "Abu Husei'el," "Abu Rake'el," "Azam" and "El Azam." The fact that many members of these tribes are now living across the armistice lines in Egypt and Jordan, in addition to the restrictions imposed on the movements of local Beduin by the military regime (inside a wide area covering almost the bulk of the central and some of the Northern Neger, Beduin movements are restricted), has its striking effect on the life of this traditionally free-moving people.



ANCIENT AGRICULTURALISTS Beduin farm with camel, primitive plough.

three-month periods, these before these courts have great confidence in the Kadis, a vital factor in the success of the trials. In most cases, fines and sentences (operative immediately) are accepted by the rival Beduin. The event of dissatisfaction, however, the plaintiff is entitled to submit his case to a tribal Court of Appeal, a sufficient crop of cases.

Last year's severe drought, the economic situation of the Beduin was critical, and the Government stepped in, and distributed up to 150 tons of four each month. In other public services to the Beduin has improved in the past four years — a mobile clinic now visits all the tribes, and special public kitchens are set up at various tribal schools throughout the desert. There is little work, but the present picturesque sight for visitors.

CONCEGLIANO VENETO

Concegliano Veneto is a town of about 4,000. Its synagogue, erected in 1701, was last used for worship during World War I — by members of the Austrian army. When the Jewish community of Venice — under whose protection was the Concegliano Veneto synagogue — desired to make a gift of the religious objects to Israel's Italian immigrants, it required the permission of the Italian Government. After prolonged negotiations, the Government agreed to the transfer on one condition — that it be proved that no Jews still lived in Concegliano Veneto. Investigation revealed that in the entire town there remained one Jew, But as he had converted to Catholicism, there remained no obstacle to the project.

Government Policy

Sheikh Saleman el Husei'el, neighbor of Kibbutz Shuvai at Beerseba, is a frequent visitor to Mr. Hanehgi's headquarters. Discussing the Beduin problem with him is a treat. One gets the impression, however, that Government policy towards Israel's 12,000 Beduin is somewhat shrouded in mystery. It is believed that the special committee which dealt recently with the problems of the Beduin and their future, there are signs of the introduction of modern means of agriculture, but on the whole it appears that little is being done to improve the way of life of these nomads.

Peaceful Settlements

Keeping in mind the traditional customs of the Beduin, the Kadis make great efforts to settle each case peacefully, and it is obvious that most nomads appearing before these courts have great confidence in the Kadis, a vital factor in the success of the trials. In most cases, fines and sentences (operative immediately) are accepted by the rival Beduin. The event of dissatisfaction, however, the plaintiff is entitled to submit his case to a tribal Court of Appeal, a sufficient crop of cases.

Soviet Survey: Cold Comforts Farm

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON. — A very simple one: that of Soviet Union has one tractor to every thousand acres of arable land while the United Kingdom has 17. Canada's whose problems are comparable with Russia's, has four tractors per thousand acres.

It may be said that tractors are not everything; and in the Kremlin line that tractors are indeed everything. It is not simply a matter of efficient production. The main draught animals in the USSR are the horses and oxen and mules and camels (for you may see camels drawing the plough in South Russia) all need to be fed; and the Communist Governments need every ounce of foodstuffs for the growing industrial cities. In Russia, especially, the mechanization of agriculture is an imperative necessity of the Russian industrial revolution is to be sustained: first, there are far fewer peasants to feed far more town workers; second, the long, bitter winters, separated from the short, blazing summers by the rains and the impassable mud of autumn and spring, call for strenuous swiftness in sowing and harvesting. Tractors are the only answer here. And so far, in spite of its imposing start in the 20s, the Kremlin has not supplied that answer. The lack of tractors, in the war, is one of the prices the people of Russia are paying for Stalin's indulgence in the Cold War. It is a very high price.

Torah Scrolls

The members of the Society of Italian Jews for Spiritual Activity do not look upon the reconstruction of the Italian Jewish community in Jerusalem as an isolated event and an end in itself. It is, rather, part of a full programme of the transfer to Israel of the vast religious treasures of Italian Jewry whose duty vestments have for countless decades not heard the sound of a choral "Amen."

On his last trip, Dr. Levi brought back with him 47 Torah scrolls — a project to which the Ministry for Religious Affairs lent a helping hand. Members of the Italian community here hope that, in implementing their transfer programme, they will have the continued assistance of a Ministry and Italian Jewry and perhaps even individuals and communities elsewhere in the Diaspora.

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DEPARTURES

FROM LYDIA AIRPORT	
Sunday, April 27	FROM APRIL 27 — MAY 2
EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
P.O. AIR	Rome, Madrid, London
CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
Monday, April 28	
B.O.A.C.	Tel Aviv, Zurich, Frankfurt, Stockholm
A.S. AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
Tuesday, April 29	
T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
SAFARI	Athens, Brussels
B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
EL AL	Athens
Wednesday, April 30	
P.O. AIR	Kyrenia, Colossus, Mauda
B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
Thursday, May 1	
S.A.S.	Kyrenia, Colossus, Tokyo
T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
EL AL	Rome, London, Athens
Friday, May 2	
L.A.I.	Rome, London, Athens
CYPRUS AIR	Rome, London, Athens
EL AL	Rome, London, Athens

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday, April 29
Cyprus Air, Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Abbasia sailing from Haifa on April 28 to Larnaca, Paphos, Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London, New York, Genoa, and Marseilles. (The above is subject to alterations without notice.) Compiled by PEL TOURS

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Notes: The Bank was incorporated on the 30th June, 1981 and took over the banking assets and liabilities of The Palestine Corporation Limited as at the 1st January, 1981. The profits from the 1st January, 1981 to the date of incorporation accrued to the Bank and are included in the above Consolidated Profit and Loss Account. The comparative figures as at 31st January, 1981 on the Consolidated Balance Sheet describe the position as if the Bank had been incorporated with capital fully paid up and had taken over on that date.

THE ONLY PRIVILEGED CLASS

By G.E.R. Gedge

AN International Conference for the Defence of Children has just concluded a four-day session in Vienna. Some 600 delegates from sixty countries are stated to have taken part.

"One can start the maintenance of the capitalist system; one may decide for socialism. One can believe in a higher Providence, or rely on human reason alone. But every decent person will agree on this — that children everywhere, white or black, in the West or in the East, must grow up healthy and happy. It is the duty of every nation in the world to defend its children, who are too weak to fight for their own interests."

No-one, indeed, could disagree with these unchallengeable principles. Their validity is certainly not impaired by the fact that they are proclaimed in the "Volksstimme," the organ of the Austrian Communist Party. The delegates present at the Conference were drawn mostly from the Thin Pink Line which is always in the forefront of any battle fought by international Communism, whether the banner of the day is inscribed "Peace," "Defend the Children," "Free World Trade from Political Shackles" or "Justice for Women." From Britain came Mrs. Monica Felton — among others — to lend her name to the cause. Near her sat Mrs. Eugenie Cotton, President of the International Democratic Women's League — the branch of the Communist Party specializing in propaganda to women. North Koreans, Chinese and a delegate from the Cameroon in their national costumes lent colour to the assembly. No expense was spared, either in the arrangement for the conference itself or in its multi-lingual printed propaganda.

"Cries of Shame"

From the start, Professor Gustave Monod (France), held up the Soviet Union and China as the examples to be followed. Out of all the reports on child conditions put forward by the Preparatory Committee, only those from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, it was announced, gave cause for optimism. "An English reporter had recently said of the Soviet Union that there was one truly privileged class there which enjoyed preferential treatment — the children." A long indictment of the non-Communist communities of Asia, Africa and Western Europe for their treatment of children was greeted with cries of shame. On this note of the glorification of Communist achievement and of the decadence of the non-Communist world, the Conference opened. It ended with denunciations of Amer-

ican films, comic strips and "germ warfare." The high spot of the conference was its hysterical rejection of the "in-solent provocation" of the Greek Red Cross. This "provocation" consisted in a letter asking the Conference to demand the return of tens of thousands of Greek children still held prisoner behind the Iron Curtain.

While the paucity of self-praise were still resounding from the Communist trumpet, Austrian Socialists produced a postscript from the Soviet Union itself. It was a brown postcard from a son to his mother, Frau Hermine Weis. He last saw her seven years ago when, as a child of sixteen, he was taken from her by the Russians and sent to Siberia. Although she lives in the Russian Zone of Austria (in Felldorf, in one of the work's tenements of the Felldorf Spinning Mills), Frau Weis has allowed the postcard and the story behind it to be made public as a commentary on the Russian-sponsored International Conference for the Defence of Children.

Siberian Postscript

The postcard, of the type issued to German prisoners-of-war in Russia, and printed in German and Russian, reads: "Hoping this finds you well as it leaves me at present — how are Peper and Reser! — greetings to grandmother, and to all our relations and friends — greetings to you, dear Mama, from your son Walter. There is no address — only a post box number — no word of what the boy has been through during the past seven years, no word of his present situation or future prospects, nothing, in fact, that might cause the Russian censor to destroy the card.

This is the mother's story of how Soviet Russia treated one member of "the only privileged class." A few weeks after the war ended, Frau Weis and a woman friend took Walter into the woods to look for fuel. Finding under the bushes a rusty pistol, part of the war debris then lying about everywhere, the woman friend foolishly gave it to Walter saying: "There, that's a new toy for you." A few days later, the mother who had not seen the incident, was shocked to find the boy sleeping with a pistol under his pillow. "Take that thing into the woods and throw it away," she told him. Walter went out and returned empty-handed, saying he had done so. Actually, he had hidden the pistol. Later he showed it beautifully to his playfellows. One of them, son of the Communist boss of Felldorf village, asked Walter to give it to him. Walter refused.

A few days later the Communist boss, accompanied by a Russian soldier and two policemen, came to the Weis house on the pretext of looking for stolen goods. They

went straight to the barn where Walter's comrades knew he had hidden the pistol and found it. Hearing her younger son calling "Mother, the Russians are beating Walter," Frau Weis rushed out to the shed to find her son crying, his face badly battered by the soldier's rifle butt. After plundering the house, the Russian took Walter away. The mother located his place of detention. Twice she managed to pass food to him through the barred windows of the room where he was locked up. Then he disappeared. Later she learned from another boy who had been arrested and released that the Russians had sentenced Walter without trial to five years hard labour in Siberia, calling him a "Fascist, Werewolf, partisan and spy."

The five-year sentence expired two years ago, but only now has Frau Weis received this curtly worded postcard. What has happened to her son, why he is still not allowed to come home, no one can tell her.

Walter Weis is only one of hundreds of young Austrians thus deported to Russia at the time of the "Liberation," the anniversary of which Austria was officially called upon to celebrate, together with the Russians, last week. From most of them has come not even a postcard to show that they are still alive.

Nor, of course, was their fate considered by the Communist-sponsored International Association of Democratic Lawyers which took up the Cominform propaganda chorus on the "Child Protection" ended their deliberations, with Britain's Mr. D. Pritt, Q.C., in the chair.



One of the highlights of the Second International Fashion Show held in Atlantic City, in the United States, was this magnificent coronation gown by Britain's Norman Hartnell, dressmaker to the Queen. Designed for a marchioness, the gown is of heavy white satin embroidered with pearls and rhinestones and trimmed with silver braid.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadasah Bat Haim

MY attention is called to an alarming article in the press about schizophrenic motorists. Have always regarded myself as a cool and efficient driver, but one I shall have to review my road behaviour in the light of newly discovered facts. Can my annoyance at being unable to blow the horn possibly stem from some other cause than impatience? Have I a streak of exhibitionism which urges me to make myself heard above all others? This thought gives me considerable distress.

Take care out with utmost caution resolving to note reactions. Truck in front of me raised left hand indicator and after a brief pause turns sharply right. Wipe perspiration from brow and tell myself not to judge him too harshly as he is only seeking to revenge himself on the subconscious memory of his mother, who shut him up in a dark cupboard when he was small. As far as I am concerned it's a pity she let him out.

A flock of cyclists, two donkeys, and a camel next impede my progress. My hand itches for the klaxon but am obliged instead to resort to cut-of-the-window pleading. This will assuredly store up very serious complexes in the future.

Two police jeeps now play at racing and overtaking around my car. Can only feel thankful that they are exercising their inferiority complexes on a comparatively empty road. Eventually they stop me and search the car for contraband. This confirms my suspicion that they are also suffering from a lust for power. I start up again with a jerk, solely on account of a hitherto undetected Oedipus complex.

Traumatic Experience

Resist inward admonition not to crash the gears as frustration of mental impulse may have very grave consequences. Discover after a couple of miles that I have been driving with the brake on. Shall explain this by claiming a psychological trauma caused by the fact that my mother would never let me drink strong tea.

Am so intent on classifying interesting mental reactions, that I fail to perceive the position of the petrol gauge, and run dry near Ramat Gan. From this moment I am rescued by courteous Army types all speaking excellent English. This absentee-mindedness undoubtedly caused by what is known as Freudian Lapse.

Return home apologizing for delay only to learn that it will not be possible to use the car again owing to unwillingness of Traffic Control to grant licence. Shall recommend them: at once to see competent psychiatrist.

Yours etc.,
R. BAT HAIM
Jerusalem, April 8

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You can dress and undress in four different ways. The dresses are made of a single piece of fabric (the skirt and the bodice) and are easy to wear. They are also easy to wash and dry. They are a real four-in-one.

One of the highlights of the Second International Fashion Show held in Atlantic City, in the United States, was this magnificent coronation gown by Britain's Norman Hartnell, dressmaker to the Queen. Designed for a marchioness, the gown is of heavy white satin embroidered with pearls and rhinestones and trimmed with silver braid.

An International Children's Village

A Village to be organized in France will function at Ste. Colombe-en-Seine, about 200 kilometres from Paris, from June 28 to July 28 of this year. Sponsored by the Paris Club of European Children and by the French National Commission for UNESCO, it will receive some 50 children from 10 to 14 years of age. Little villages will come from various European countries and from the American continent.

Like the Cincinnati International Children's Village, successfully organized in the United States last year, Ste. Colombe will strive to promote the concept of the human community in the minds of the children. An international group of adults will gather there during the same period with a view to finding the psychological bases for the international education of children.

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Building a Desert Garden

A noted Israeli expert, Dr. Eliezer Boyko, Scientific Research Association, Ministry of Agriculture, describes the building of an experimental garden in Elath in the current issue of the British Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society.

THE garden is the most southerly and arid-link in a chain of stations dealing with agricultural and horticultural problems embracing a whole variety of climates, ranging from the fairly humid zone of the Galilean mountains (north Mediterranean) to this zone, where the mean annual rainfall is around 7 to 10 inches, according to the limited existing records, and where even rainless years have not been infrequent.

The whole area therefore seems at the first glance to be nearly bare of vegetation. However, as the Gulf area on the Israeli side lies at the foot of the mountain-slopes of Mount Sinai, the wadis receive a certain amount of water coming from the rains falling in the catchment area of these mountains.

The precipitation could not support a permanent cultivated vegetation, and whatever it is planned to grow must depend on some kind of irrigation.

Although the basic idea was the establishment of an experimental garden, it was intended to make it assume the outward shape and plan of a public garden, mainly for the benefit of the inhabitants of the desert area and desert areas. Nevertheless, it would be the place where all the plants are to be tried out and experimented with, which are capable of withstanding the vagaries of the climate and soil of this area.

Hottest and Driest

Elath is situated in one of the hottest and driest areas in the world. It lies in the desert part of the northern desert belt and, though on the border of the Red Sea, has an exceedingly low humidity all the year round.

The area taken over was chosen mainly for the fact of its being centrally situated. The other points taken into account were the position of the wadis, which are situated in a west-east direction, mainly to ensure that the erratic goods which may be streaming down from the mountains do not endanger the plantation.

As a result, the garden site was confined to the broken slopes between the beach and the higher mountain-ranges. These at present unsightly slopes, far from representing a picturesque rocky garden site, are mere shapeless gravel heaps and mounds which await formation and an adequate plant cover in order to correct the worst failures of nature.

The first months were the most trying for the plants. At the beginning the water supply was inadequate, and this situation improved to some degree only after August, 1950. The water used comes from a well-boring which produces relatively sweet water. All the plants, with few exceptions, are meant to withstand harsh, arid conditions, and are not being pampered by too much irrigation. In addition to trees, shrubs and cacti, water melons have been grown experimentally.

The local flora shows a number of very interesting, if sparsely distributed, plants, mainly in the wadis, which it is planned to introduce into the garden area to a larger extent later on and as far as they appear suitable. Apart from this, Dr. Boyko writes, a collection of the local flora, assembled and grown for demonstration purposes, would seem to be a valuable addition to the garden. As a further extension of the collection the exchange of seeds from other desert areas has been started, and it is planned to establish a botanical desert garden in the Elath area.

It is hoped later on to collect and transfer into this area collections of desert plants from all the other deserts of the world. Seeds have been received from foreign countries with desert areas, such as Argentina, Australia, the Karoo, Mexico, South Africa, etc.



Readers' Letters
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — With our foreign currency shortage why are steps not taken to save thousands of pounds on obvious things? For instance — shirts. It is well known that the life of a man's shirt is as long as the life of its collar. Shirts should be supplied with spare collars to replace the frayed ones, and collars which can be reversed and used again should be used. I suggest:
1) Ordering all shirt manufacturers to fix only reversible collars;
2) Selling a spare collar with each shirt;
3) Putting in the market collars of popular shirt shades so that the public can replace the collars of used shirts. I am sure such an arrangement will be welcomed by the public and will lengthen the life of many thousands of shirts.

Yours etc.,
R. BAT HAIM
Jerusalem, April 8

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Beets at Their Best for Borscht

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

NOW, with beets at their best, is the time for the good housewife to put on the pot for borscht. This is not only a delicious soup, it is, in fact, a whole family of soups and stews. Here are a few borscht recipes, using everything from a fleshy fish head to a sprig of mint for flavour.

Meat Borscht

Use your meat ration in making this dish, and then remove it for a meat loaf or meat balls. This is a very satisfying soup that borders on a stew.

Place meat in water. Add vegetables, seasoning and cook slowly for two to three hours (cover pot tightly). Then add sugar and vinegar and boil three minutes. Remove from flame (take out the meat) and stir about two cups of this into the well-beaten yolks, very slowly so it won't curdle. Mix all together. Boiling water may be added if mixture is too thick. Fish adds a very nice flavour to this soup if you have no meat.

A simpler borscht is to use only the beets, meat or fish, onions, water, sugar and vinegar. In that case put everything through the meat grinder, and proceed as above. You will also like a carrot added to this soup. When the tomato season comes, the addition of some of this vegetable in either soup is very enhancing.

Sorrel will soon be on the market, and it adds a delicate pungency to borscht. A sprinkling of chopped sorrel in the soup, just before serving, is also never amiss.

Cold Borscht

With warmer weather approaching, the cold borscht begins to tempt one's palate. I have two very fine recipes for these cold collations — one

is made with lebania, the other with sweet milk.

Cut two small beets in strips; cover with water and let cook until tender; add vinegar (or citric acid) and a little sugar to make sweet and sour (and retain the rich colour of the beet liquid). Add salt and pepper and a hint of garlic. Serve with a generous portion of lebania.

This dish may be made by using sweet milk (pour a little hot liquid into the hot milk — don't reverse the process or it will curdle). When these two are mixed, and while still hot, pour gradually over well-beaten egg yolks, stirring constantly, and keep over a low fire until thick and smooth. Serve cold. Garnish with mint if you wish.

Salads

If you get the beets quite fresh from the garden, you'll find that they are exceedingly delicious grated raw and served with French dressing, on a lettuce leaf. But if the beets are not very young, they'll still make a wonderful salad when boiled. To do so, cut off the leaves (they are good as greens or in borscht), leaving one-inch stem and root. Boil them in their skins, until tender (one to four hours depending on size and age; but only a few minutes in the pressure cooker). When cooked, put them in a pan of cold water and rub off the skins. Now you can grate them, slice or dice them, with any of your favourite dressings. Or you can beat them up and serve with margarine, or with hot vinegar (naturally, add salt and pepper in each case).

Another popular way of serving beets, after they've been boiled in their jackets, is thus. Melt two tbsps. fat in a saucepan. Add one tsp. flour. Stir. Add three to six tbsps. sugar (or part ascorbic acid), half tsp. salt and gradually add 1/4 cup water or beet juice mixed with 1/4 cup vinegar. Cook until clear, stirring constantly. Add beets and heat.

We all like to have a jar of beetroot pickle on the shelf; it can be used as a garnish and as a delightful relish. Here's how:

1 cup cold, boiled beets 1 tsp. salt
2 cups vinegar 2 cups water or 1 cup milk
1 cup sugar 1 cup oil
Slice the beets and place in a jar. Cover with spices (caraway is nice in this pickle, and I also like a whiff of garlic and bay leaf) and pour over the hot vinegar.

Other Soups

I'd like to digress from beets to give you a few odd recipes which use some of the other good things, like herring and beer, that are on the market.

Fish Chowder

Fill (1 kilo or only 5 portions) 2 medium 3 ltr. margarine for soup you can spare 1/2 ltr. egg milk with 2 tbsps. milk powder added.

Flake fish, slice potatoes and onion. Add salt and pepper and 1 1/2 litres water. Cook one hour. Add margarine and milk and cook five minutes more. Serve hot.

Russian Herring Soup

2 cups milk (use powder milk if you like) 2 cups water 1 onion salt and pepper 4 herring (previously soaked). Place milk, water, onion and seasoning in saucepan. Boil for ten minutes, add herrings (soaked and cut in small pieces) and cook until herring is tender.

Bear Soup

2 cups beer 1 cup water Salt and sugar, and nutmeg if desired 1 egg (or 2), separated 1 cup milk 1 tsp. flour. Add water to beer, let come to boil, season. Beat yolks well with a little sugar and flour mixed, stir all together in the hot beer mixture, let come nearly to a boil, fold in beaten whites and serve at once with toasted bread crumbs.

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